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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907.

日七十月四年未丁

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OLD VAT



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SCOTCH WHISKY.

PER DOZEN \$14.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

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CITY HALL

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

THE BANDMANN
COMEDY COMPANY.

22 LONDON ARTISTS 22

will present the two following London
Successes for the first time
in Hongkong.

THURSDAY, MAY 30th.

'Mrs Goring's Necklace.'

FRIDAY, MAY 31st.

'The Idler.'

PRICES OF ADMISSION...\$3, \$2, \$1.

Plan now Open at MOUTRIE & CO.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9 p.m.

Hongkong, May 20, 1907.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 26, CONNAUGHT ROAD

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HUNAN, 2,333 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
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s.s. FATSHAN, 2,333 tons, Captain C. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,988 tons, Captain B. Druch.
s.s. KUNSHAN, 1,988 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 10 p.m.

(Saturday Excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. TOWAN will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

at 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday, at 5.50 p.m.

Three Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the

Route. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

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Hongkong-Macao Line.

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s.s. SU-TAI, 1,651 tons, Captain C. F. Morrison.

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leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and from Macao at 5 p.m.

The Company also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from

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Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE IPO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SAINAM, 688 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.

s.s. NANNING, 688 tons, Captain A. McKinnon (at Dock).

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OUTFITTER

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GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

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EVERY JUDGE OF WHISKY WILL CONFIRM THIS.

Price \$13 PER DOZEN.

Free Samples supplied on application to the

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BIRNAM BROS., CONDUIIT ROAD.
LIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE—Billiard Room, with full-size Table, 3 Bath-rooms, Drying Room, Store-room and Pantry—Good Tennis Lawn, Electric Light and Hall, and a Telephone.
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Care of 'China Mail' Office.
Hongkong, March 19, 1907. 39

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THOMAS' HOTEL, on long or short lease; with or without all the Fixtures, Furniture, etc., now on the premises.
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IMMEDIATELY the spacious premises on the ground floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs HARRIS KENZIE CO., Ltd.
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GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, January 23, 1907. 165

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1 or 2 OFFICE ROOMS facing the harbour, 3rd Floor, 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD.
Apply to
EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.
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TWO Semi-Detached VILLAS, situated on a hill in GARROD ROAD, Kowloon; bright, airy Rooms; command a beautiful view near the Ferry; rent exceptionally low.
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Hongkong, May 22, 1907. 907

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NO. 38, CAINE ROAD; 2ND FLOOR, 'DE' GREEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GREENSBY'S GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.
No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, February 19, 1907. 25

TO LET.

NO. 8, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 27, 1907. 490

TO LET.

NO. 14, PRAK, MAGAZINE GAP. A 5-roomed House. Low Rental.
Apply to
HARVEY RUMJAHN,
2, Pedder Street.
Hongkong, April 20, 1907. 722

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Possession from 1st APRIL NEXT.
SEMI-ATTACHED HOUSES, Nos. 12 and 14, MacDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-rooms, Kitchen, Servant's Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.
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YAN ON M. & F. INSURANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 1, 1907. 391

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WITH immediate possession, No. 11, HUMPHREYS' AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply on the PREMISES.
Hongkong, May 11, 1907. 882

TO LET.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor (over Caldwell, Macgregor & Co.).
BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD, GLENWOOD, CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club, contains 28 Rooms. This property would be divided into 2 or more houses to suit tenants.
Small BUNGALOW containing furnished Room with Bath and Dressing-rooms, Kitchen, etc., close to BARRER ROAD Tram Station, suitable for one or two bachelors.
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WELLBURN, No. 81, Peak. 6 Rooms and Tennis Court.
No. 4, ALBANY, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, April 12, 1907. 1718

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.
Apply to
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 1, 1907. 691

TO LET.

From 1st July.
LARGE and Spacious GODOWNS Nos. 3, 24, 25, 26 and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.
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Hongkong, May 1, 1907. 744

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'SUMMERVILLE' No. 157, WANGCHAI ROAD, A Three-Storeyed European House with 8 Rooms, Bath-rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters, large front and side Verandahs, with full view of Harbour and the Colony. The house is situated in a European locality and is very healthy. For further particulars apply to
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
or to
155, WANGCHAI ROAD.
Hongkong, April 6, 1907. 689

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SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

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A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

The Physician's Case for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel. Safest and most Effective Agent for Regular Use.



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MOST REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS
BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE
POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE
NEVER BEFORE COMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS LONDON."

To Let.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, at Kowloon.
For particulars, apply to
G. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, April 22, 1907. 728

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
61, POTTINGER STREET. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, April 4, 1907. 389

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in OLIPHANT GARDENS Conduit Road.
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Hongkong, May 1, 1907. 84

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE' GARDEN ROAD.
6 Rooms with Tennis Court and detached Servants' Quarters. Possession from 1st Jan., 1907.
Apply to
FERDY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants, Auditors, &c.,
5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, January 18, 1906. 21

TO LET ON LEASE.

From 1st JANUARY, 1907.
NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Nos. 1-2, 3, 4 and 5, SUN VALLANCE.
Apply to
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, October 24, 1906. 27

TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
LARGE COOL and AIRY ROOMS with VERANDAH and BATH-ROOM. FINE VIEW of HARBOR and PEAK. 3 minutes from Clock Tower.
Apply to
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 3, 1907. 805

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1906. 20

TO LET.

QUARNDON' the Peak; Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply, by letter, to E. HEMMINGS,
c/o HONGKONG HOTEL,
Hongkong, April 2, 1907. 613

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, SHAMSHU, CANTON.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1907. 19

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

'SLEMISH'.
Apply to
J. HASTINGS,
38, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, February 8, 1907. 269

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, April 23, 1907. 730

TO LET.

TWO FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, January 3, 1907. 18

THE HONGKONG DOCKS.

A Record of the Founding and Development of the Hongkong Dock Co., Limited.
Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL'.
Price: Fifty Cents.
To be had at the 'China Mail' Office,
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MR. WHITELEY'S WILL.

£230,000 Paid in Death Duties.

Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. William Whiteley, who was murdered on January 24, says the Standard of April 20. The document is dated May 20, 1904. The gross value of the estate has been sworn at £1,452,825 6s 4d., and the net value of the personal estate at £1,312,835 3s. 9d. The executors are Mr. William Whiteley and Mr. Frank E. Whiteley (sons), Mr. Thomas R. Whiteley (brother), Mr. Henry Mason, The Priory, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, and Mr. Charles Roche, of The Galilee, Purley. The sum of £1,000 each is left to them for their services.

The legacies for charitable purposes, certain details of which have already appeared, amount in specific bequests to £18,200, in addition to the sum for the Whiteley Homes, which is to be a sum not exceeding £1,000,000. The estate will pay an exceptionally heavy sum in death duties, in consequence of so much of the property being left outside the family. The total amount will apparently exceed £230,000. Mr. Whiteley leaves a life annuity of £150 to Louise Helen Turner, to be continued to her son Cecil Turner during his minority if she die during that period.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHARGES.

Mild Bombshells Thrown at Mr. Harriman.

New York, April 4. President Roosevelt solemnly invited a score of newspaper correspondents to the White House last night, the general expectation being that he had a bombshell for Mr. Harriman. The explosive was delivered to the reporters all right, but it was not of a very deadly character.

The President made two charges, first, that Mr. Harriman was in alliance with Messrs. Hearst and Rockefeller to thwart the legislation aimed at the illegal operations of the great railway corporations; and, second, that there was an active rich man's conspiracy on foot to prevent Mr. Taft, President Roosevelt's favourite, from getting the Republican nomination in 1908.

The idea that Mr. Hearst and Mr. Rockefeller are in combination for any purpose whatsoever is generally dismissed as a Presidential brainstorm. The second suggestion is construed as the first gun fired in next year's national campaign. The Republicans, who assume that President Roosevelt will not be renominated next year, are divided in their allegiance to Messrs. Root, Cannon, Fairbanks, Knox, and Foraker.

Most people are inclined to believe that President Roosevelt, when he sees the party fighting over the choice of a successor, will reconsider his reiterated reluctance against a third term of nomination, call himself the greatest "trust buster" on earth, and lead the united Republicans against the common foe. That is American politics.

It is declared, says Reuter, that the so-called Hearst-Harriman-Rockefeller combination has a fund of 5,000,000 dollars, with which to carry on its campaign of opposition to the President. It is said, however, at the White House that the movement against the railway magnates will crush the scheme, which was divulged at a recent dinner, and which includes the purchase of newspapers and the enlistment of the services of public men and others who may assist the opponents of the President in their work.

WHY HAVE BILE BEANS SUCCEEDED?

Simply because of their unequalled curative properties. People always prefer the best to you yourself. A few years ago Bile Beans were stocked only by a few of the leading and most far seeing chemists. To-day every medicine vendor of note the whole world over, stocks them, and they are the most widely used family medicine.

Their origin and their success is most interesting. Some years ago Chas. Fische, an eminent Australian scientist, discovered a purely vegetable substance which has the peculiar property of acting on the human system in exactly the same way as nature's animal substance, bile. After much careful study he combined this substance with some eight other vegetable ingredients, and then concentrated the product so obtained until a suitable dose could be compressed into the form of a 'bean' for the bile, soon became widely known as 'Bile Beans'. Their use simply revolutionized the old method of treating liver or mercury poisoning, and of starving sufferers from liver trouble and indigestion by placing them on liquid diet. Bile Beans do not give temporary relief only, and leave the patient weakened, like the out-of-date so-called remedies of forty or fifty years ago, containing probably arsenic, mercury, and other harmful drugs.

Bile Beans, without the slightest discomfort, prompt the liver and digestive organs to act in nature's normal way, leaving these organs strengthened and stimulated. They produce a gentle action on the bowels, ending in a pleasant evacuation, cleansing the stomach, and ridding the system of all impurities. Do not be misled by claims of half a hundred pills in the box, where probably four to six constitute a dose, and the doses cannot be continued. One Bile Bean is one dose. They can be discontinued after the cure is effected; they are purely vegetable; they do not contain any harmful drugs, and they are the safest family medicine.

Bile Beans are a cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anemia, female ailments, weakness, colds, chills, no-rhiza, rheumatism, pains in the back, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, congestion of the liver, headache, flatulence, pimples, skin eruptions, and a host of ailments having a common origin in impurity of the blood—a general congestion of the system, and loss of liver force. Obtainable from all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 75 cents (Mex.) per bottle.

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RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
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" 24 " 6 " "

" 30 " 7 " "

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Hongkong, May 21, 1907.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Meetings.
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of The 'Star' Ferry Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Gibbs, Livingstone & Co.'s Office.

4 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce at City Hall.

Auction.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 4, The Albany.

Miscellaneous.
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General Memoranda.
THURSDAY, May 30.—9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

FRIDAY, May 31.—Noon.—Meeting of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

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and crippling their trade. We wish every success to the Hon. Mr. Jowett and his associates in their appeal to Peking, but we have our doubts. In 1903 and 1904 the assistance of the Diplomatic Corps was requisitioned, but, as the memorial pathetically observes, no material results are apparent. It is sincerely to be hoped that the memorial of 1907 will be more efficacious but he would be a daring man who would build much hope upon the Diplomatic Corps. It would certainly be better to bring steady pressure to bear upon our own Government and not to relax it until something is done to better the conditions of the local commercial community. At every company meeting held recently tremendous losses were shown to be due to the discount on subsidiary coins, British and Chinese. Is the Government going to refuse to do anything until the Chinese Government establishes a national currency system? And is the local Chamber of Commerce going to meekly acquiesce in this apathy when the Straits Settlements supplies an object lesson of how at all events a partial remedy may be effected?

The China Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907.

THE ETERNAL CURRENCY QUESTION.

With interest, but with a certain sense of hopelessness, we have perused the letter sent by the Chairman of the Local Chamber of Commerce to the Government in regard to the currency question and the memorial which is to be forwarded to the *Legation* of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. The hopelessness arises from the apparent uselessness of endeavouring to arouse either of the crusted old conservative Governments of the Far East—the Government of Hongkong and the Government of China to take any action in the direction of ameliorating the desperate condition of the commercial community. Each of these Governments regards any suggestion that existing conditions should be improved with frank disapproval. Two foreigners, a Colonial and a Frenchman, were once watching a string of Manchurian carts, carrying supplies for the Japanese army, passing the railway station at Liaoyang. There was a large hole in one of the roads which, however, could be easily avoided by passing to either side of it, as there was ample room. The leading cart bumped into and out of it. The one immediately behind followed the example and, for the long period that they watched, each cart bumped into the hole and the team only got the wheel out by strenuous exertion. At times the whole string was held up when the wheel of a particularly heavily laden cart had to be dug out. But as soon as it was clear the next cart scrupulously drove into the hole. The Frenchman, after watching this performance for some time, made a characteristic grimace and exclaimed: "Each one will into the same hole go because his comrade goes down. No-one will take thought to take a spade and fulfil the road. That is China." Also, with humiliation it must be admitted, it is Hongkong. The Colony is in no position to talk to China of the necessity of putting her currency arrangements in order when its own are a by-word and a scoff. When British tokens issued by the Government of a British possession are at a heavy discount it is hardly the time for the people of that possession to make hasty reflections upon the beam in the eye of its neighbour. Instead of steadily following in the steps of those who first commenced travelling along the most bumpy portion of the road they could find the Governments of China and Hongkong should either "take a spade and fulfil the road" or choose the smooth track. That is to say they should tinker up existing arrangements, if possible, or boldly adopt an entirely different course. In each case we believe it is only mandarinism which clings to the bad old ways. The merchants of Hongkong and of China know to their cost that the shocking condition of the currency in the Colony and the Empire is reducing their profits

material is white, and good, and though, compared with American and Indian cotton, the price is cheap. What is advocated is that there be a decided improvement in this regard. Further it is advised that foreign seeds be purchased and introduced into China, where it is certain, that the very best kinds of cotton, such as that grown in Egypt, will flourish, and will pay. What will be the influence of this indictment, and these suggestions on the grower cannot be immediately known. But it is a sign of the times that such instructions are being given, and given in such straightforward language. Probably some of the suggestions will be accepted.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The rat return for the year 1906 showed that in Hongkong and Kowloon there were 39,701 rats killed, and of these 679 were found to be infected.

There were 248 European and 116 Chinese visitors to the City Hall Library, and 108 European and 1,493 Chinese visitors to the Museum during the week ended May 26th.

Mr. R. E. Bellios is keeping up the custom followed by his father, the late Mr. E. R. Bellios, of decorating the Beaufield statue on Primrose Day. His tribute this year was in the shape of a nautical steering wheel, upon the spokes being written—flowers—the names of the Colonies. The inscription was: "Would that you were here to-day to steer our ship of State."

Mortality Statistics. The mortality statistics for the week ending 27th April, show that the death rate in the British and foreign community was 16.4 per thousand compared with 24.9 in the corresponding week of last year, and that the death rate for the whole Colony was 20.2 per thousand compared with 18.5 in the corresponding week of last year.

Armed Robbery. Six Chinese were charged, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning, with armed robbery at Shatin. They are alleged to have broken into a house and stolen jewellery, money and clothing, etc., to the value of \$825. A remand of one week was granted.

A Dishonest Servant. Lai Lok was charged at the Magistracy this morning with being in unlawful possession of \$317, being part of \$1,000, stolen from his master at Canton. According to the story told Lai Lok was handed \$1,000 to bank for his master in Canton and then disappeared, being traced to Hongkong. He had previously posted \$300 back to Canton and when arrested had \$317 in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was sent to goal for six months with hard labour.

New Torpedoes Tried. It is reported that the Japanese Admiralty has adopted for trial the improved high-speed fish torpedo recently invented in Great Britain. The torpedo records 35.3 knots speed at a distance of two thousand yards, this being an increase of 9.3 knots in speed as compared with the torpedo hitherto used. A new torpedo, however, is now under study at the Torpedo Station at Yokosuka, and this is said to show a greater speed than the British invention.

Formosa. It appears that 17 men on the Aiyu side were wounded in the recent counter-attack made by the aborigines against the force advancing in the Gila district. Formosa, says the *Japan Daily Mail*. Thus the total casualties of the Aiyu were 7 killed and 17 wounded, but how many of these were Japanese the telegrams do not say. The *Yokohama Specimen*, commenting on the aggressive movement inaugurated under the present Viceroy, General Sakuma, and already so successful, declares it to be little short of a disgrace to Japan that the aborigines should still remain outside the pale of law and order. The total population of Formosa is 3 millions, and out of that number the aborigines number only 100,000 strong, yet they hold more than one half of the island—which is as large as Kyushu—and within the region occupied by them lie some of the most valuable districts in Formosa. It is absolutely necessary that they should be radically dealt with.

About 20,000 people live in the crater of an extinct volcano in Japan. They dwell in this pit-like town, surrounded by a vertical wall eighty feet high, rarely making a journey into the outer world and practically forming a little community by themselves.

"MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."

THERE is a lesson in the work of the thrifty farmer. He knows that the bright sunshine may last but a day and he prepares for the showers which are so likely to follow. So it should be with every household. Economy, thrift, and saving should be the motto of every man, woman, and child. The writer of the indictment avers that in some cases not less than 20% of water is used, and in all cases five and ten per cent of weight is added through a superimposed dampness by artificial means. The consequence is that the Japanese will not buy it, though the

BY TELEGRAPH.

INTRIGUE AT SEOUL.

Designs on the New Ministry.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Tokyo, May 28.

A new intrigue has been discovered in Seoul to overturn the new Ministry. The plot has been made by the late Premier and Minister for War.

MOROCCO.

Accedes to French Demands.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

London, May 27.

In the Chamber of Deputies, France, M. Stephen Pichon (Minister for Foreign Affairs) read a reply from the Moors promising the satisfaction of all French demands.

The French Minister at Tangier has been instructed to take steps to ensure the effective accomplishment of the promises.

A TEXAS TORNADO.

Destroys Life and Property.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Wholesale Slaughter of Officials.

Destruction of Customs and Yamen.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SWATOW, May 25.

At 12 o'clock midnight on the 22nd instant rebels to the number of seven thousand strong attacked the Yamen and Customs at Wuying, Yungshien, near Swatow.

Civil and Military Officials were taken by surprise, surrounded and butchered by the rebels, who then set fire to the Yamen and the neighbouring villages. Yang of the Customs was captured by the rebels.

Sprinkled the Standard with Officials' Blood.

Yang, of the Customs, was killed before the standard of the rebels who sprinkled their banners with blood. This was done in accordance with an ancient custom in order to assure the onset of victory and success. The family of some of the officials, who were killed, in view of inevitable approaching calamity, drowned themselves in the wells and rivers close by.

General Wong Kam Fook's Army.

General Wong Kam Fook, of Chiu Chow fu, sent a detachment of a few hundred men on receipt of the news of the disastrous riot and on the 23rd instant chartered Tak Kee and Co's steamer "Hainan" for the transportation of the troops.

The available soldiers are, it is considered, by no means strong enough to cope with the existing situation and grave anxiety is felt all round.

Martial Law Proclaimed at Swatow.

It is feared that the riot will spread to Swatow and martial law has been proclaimed there, and in the neighbouring districts.

Swatow Merchants Volunteer Help.

Bankers and merchants at Swatow have volunteered help and are employing special steamers to patrol the harbour day and night.

DESPERATE OUTLOOK.

Trouble Spreading.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, May 28.

Reports from Swatow show that the unrest is spreading throughout the territory between there and Amoy.

The rioters are plundering the inhabitants and destroying the schools and churches.

Foreign warships are hurrying to Swatow.

ALARM AT PAKHOI.

Situation Critical.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PEKING, May 28.

The German Minister has informed the Wai-wu-pu that the situation at Lienchow and Pakhoi is critical. Viceroy Choufu has been sent instructions to suppress the rebels.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 27.

Information about the Swatow riot which has reached Canton is to the effect that the riot was brought about by the imposition of an additional tax on sugar. The slaughter of officials and destruction of the Yamen and Custom House have been confirmed. In addition to those killed, six Customs officers have been captured and carried away by the rebels.

Reinforcement from Canton.

On the 24th and 25th, the Canton Viceroy was in receipt of five successive despatches, all marked urgent, requesting immediate reinforcements. His Excellency Choufu has ordered Admiral Li Chin to proceed thither (already reported in our telegram of yesterday). The Admiral is commanding six regiments who are leaving by the S. S. "Kwangtai" and "Meifoo."

Surrender at Pakhoi.

The third urgent despatch intimating that bandits, 1,000 strong, are attacking the Protestant Churches and Colleges in Lienchow, near Pakhoi, has been received at Canton. The despatch urged immediate military help. It was first intended, and an order has been given, that Admiral Li Chin was to proceed to Pakhoi, but the order was cancelled on the outbreak of a more serious nature at Swatow.

Both Colleges and Churches have been destroyed. The missionaries and students so far are safely protected by the Chinese officials.

EXCITEMENT IN HONGKONG.

Considerable excitement is manifested by sections of Chinese in the Colony as to the outcome of the trouble at Swatow.

These particularly interested and alarmed are the people who have relatives and commercial interests in the affected district. Few of them are able to give any definite opinion on the probable scope of the rising, but most are convinced that it is no mere local riot. Rice riots have been frequent of late but this is more than a rice riot, and whilst it is not believed that no premeditated rebellion is afoot it is thought that initial success might persuade the rioters to hoist their banners and organise a rebellion. The effect of the initial murder of officials on the mass of the peasantry is likely to be great, but whether a general rising takes place or not depends solely upon the ability of the officials to nip the trouble in the bud.

Activity is being shown in Canton and troops are being sent forth. To-day, too, the Chinese cruiser "Hochow," which is port waiting for the "Hoyong," to visit the Malay Archipelago, has been ordered to Canton, and when the "Hoyong" arrives she will follow suit. It is probable that these vessels will have their cruises interrupted and be sent back to Swatow.

A CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The case in which Captain R. Morgan, late of the "Shun Lee," sued the Sze Yip S. N. Company, Limited, for \$2,000 damages for wrongful dismissal was continued to-day, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge). The case for the plaintiff (represented by Mr. C. F. Dixon) having been concluded, Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., (appearing for the defendant) pointed out that defendant admitted dismissing Morgan before the completion of his term and submitted they were perfectly justified in so doing.

The Puisne Judge—If you can prove he was drunk once or twice or habitually, or was carrying a woman with him without permission, that will be enough for me.

Evidence was called to the effect that plaintiff was drunk on board and carried the woman without permission.

The secretary of the defendant company declared that he saw the Captain drunk on March 31 and April 4. On the latter occasion plaintiff was in the saloon and the steamer was to sail within an hour. When the steamer returned on April 6 witness received a complaint regarding the Captain and called a meeting of directors at which it was decided to dismiss the Captain and notice of dismissal was sent to him on April 6.

In answer to Mr. Dixon witness said that on April 4 plaintiff's eyes were red and there was wine on the table.

Mr. Dixon was that the only indication that he was drunk?

Witness—When I spoke to him he answered "yes" "he could not speak."

Then why did you allow him to leave for Kowloon an hour later? Was he capable of steering his ship? I had no power to stop him.

Later on witness stated that the chief officer and two pilots were on board at the time.

The Puisne Judge gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

SANITARY BOARD STORES.

Fruits of the Commission.

At the usual meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary with regard to the control of stores. Mr. E. W. Dawson, Sanitary Inspector, was to be appointed storekeeper, assisted by two Chinese stationed at Beaconfield and the Disinfecting Station respectively.

The following regulations were to be put in force, at an early date—Clothing shall be issued at stated periods during the year, except in the case of officers returning from leave, officers joining, etc., when as far as possible, part worn clothing only shall be issued for use during such time as may be necessary pending the regular issue. That articles of clothing required for departmental use shall after the report of the Board of Survey be written off the books and taken on again as rags. The storekeeper shall sign a receipt for property returned to the store by men leaving the department. The value of all articles accounted for shall be entered on the back of the receipt by the storekeeper, who shall notify the Secretary, and the value of such articles shall be deducted from the pay due to such officer or servant.

The whole of the stores in charge of the Sanitary Department shall be kept in the godowns at Beaconfield, or at the store house at the Disinfecting Station, Canton Lane, or wherever specially authorised by the Governor, and shall be marked with the letters "S.D." before being taken in charge by the storekeeper. Heavy stores, such as coal, wood, etc., will be delivered at the place where they are required, but they will not be taken in charge until their delivery has been certified to as correct by the storekeeper. Leather, etc., required for the making of coolies' boots will be taken in charge by the Gael Department and on the converse of the same rule, the boots, etc., they will be taken in charge by the Sanitary Department.

The storekeeper shall be held responsible for the stores placed in his charge, and on no account shall the storekeeper receive or issue any stores without the production of the proper voucher. The storekeeper shall keep a book in which he shall enter day by day all stores received or issued. When articles are received from the Crown Agents the invoice shall be carefully examined and checked with the actual receipts by two responsible officers of the department and the condition of the stores shall be returned for the signature of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Colonial Secretary. For articles purchased locally an order book shall be kept. All orders shall be numbered consecutively and all orders shall be duly signed by a responsible officer, and the counterfoils examined from time to time by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and initiated by him. No articles shall be written off the stock books as unserviceable except with the concurrence of the Board of Survey and with the approval of the Governor.

At the end of every year the stock books shall be balanced. The stock taking shall be made every year and as far as practicable by independent officers not responsible for stores. The Treasurer to the local department at the conclusion of each stock-taking. On no account shall any ensure be made in the books or vouchers; necessary alterations must be initiated by the officer making them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

(To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.)

Sir—Sufficient time has elapsed and enough evidence has been published to render it possible to sit in judgment on the results of the Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. The public have had ample time to form ideas and compare them with the decision arrived at. To enable one to correctly judge the finding of the Commission it is necessary to review the aim and scope of the Ordinance under criticism and the faults of its administration may be dealt with after. Prior to the passing of the Ordinance the Colony had suffered from the severe ravages of plague and from the numerous illnesses arising from the almost criminal manner in which houses were erected. To combat these evils the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903 was introduced. On the whole it was a distinct advance on all previous legislation on the subject. It repealed various scattered ordinances, which were embraced within its scope, but the four years that have elapsed since its introduction have, it is claimed, been sufficient to demonstrate that it is hard and unjust in its incidence, badly drafted, etc., etc., and that the Colony has suffered great loss under it. Whilst allowing every honour to the men constituting the Commission it cannot be noticed that those comprising it were mainly men interested more or less in house property. Without questioning the honour of these men—which is undoubted—does not the view of anything depend upon the point from which you see it? Can a man whose living depends upon the profits which he can make from house property see the need of strictness in dealing with it as well as those whose children, parents, and relations have died in the falling ruins of jerry-built houses, or in the same light the sufferers from plague produced by foul overcrowding, by soil rendered fouler from the dirty habits of the poor classes and from which they should be protected in the better knowledge of the Government on such points?

The Ordinance has several points which undoubtedly may be amended with advantage, but on the whole it has worked to the advantage of the Colony. A better form of house has been erected with more light and air and the soil of yards and court yards has been made impervious so that no more may the soil be rendered vile with the drainage of years. In its working it has undoubtedly put the owners of old property to considerable expense and possibly made the cost of building more expensive, but has any improvement ever been effected or any act of such importance ever been administered without creating some hardship? Do not the English Health Acts work hardships, and very great hardships, too? To those who doubt it I would say look up the law reports in the Times each week. It is, however, argued that the East is not the West, it is not; and from this very fact it is necessary where death from fever and plague "stalk through the land" to make the laws to safeguard the inhabitants much more stringent than they are at home. Indeed again whilst there are several clauses which require to be and should be amended on the whole the main provisions of the Ordinance are good and do not inflict any more hardship than those inflicted by similar acts at home.

Where, then, it may be asked, does the fault lie? Is there any fault? and the only answer that can be made to this is in the Administration. The Commission have proved this up to the hilt, but in their arduous labour of proving so much criminal corruption it is possible that too much notice has been taken of effect and the cause left too much in the background. The work of administering the clauses which have been so objectionable has been the work of the Sanitary Board. Now let us look at the work of the Sanitary Board for one moment. Beyond having charge of all the Government hospitals, plague, smallpox, etc., they have had charge of all the cemeteries and markets. They have had the entire charge of all the cleansing, scavenging, and disinfection of all houses, drainage work, and, in addition to this, they have had to give advice, grant modifications, or exemptions from the provisions of certain sections of the Ordinance when plans were submitted for approval. The Commissioners have argued throughout their report that the members of the Board had little or no control over the working of the Board, and therefore the whole practical management was in the hands of the officials. Without wishing to be in the slightest way personal can we find amongst the names of the higher officials of the Board anyone whose previous experience in any way qualified them for this work? Is there anyone amongst them who has had any number of years' experience in the working of a large European town? I think not, and yet here is a staff, practically purely medical where it is not academic, managing affairs such as street cleansing and watering which in any other town in the world would be under the engineering department.

To take an example of these abuses—does anyone imagine that the cleansing staff is in any way efficient or elastic? Hongkong is one of the easiest places to cleanse, it either is dry or generally rains in form, the latter assisting the cleansing materially. Everyone is aware that if we got three or four days of slightly damp weather the streets are impassable. Apart, however, from the qualifications of the units of the Board is it so constituted as to render it homogeneous, is it so systematised as to make it work as effectively as possible? The Commission has shown that it is not homogeneous and has no cohesion. It is a department where the talpan, a splendid surgeon, sticks to the profession of which he is an ornament and leaves the heavy work to be called the non-medical work to be done by the M. O. H. Under this system, however, the M. O. H. has not proper control over those who have to direct some of them being only answerable to the P. C. M. O. To maintain rights, therefore, which he has not possessed has entailed numerous shifts of keeping details of information which should have been communicated, and which doubtless would have been in the ordinary way, but where the ropes of power have to be held by such tricks how can work proceed properly? Jealousy is naturally aroused amongst subordinates and the whole staff becomes as it has become a hot-bed of unbusiness-like unsystematised friction.

In addition to this the system of the Department appears to have been that every piece which does not comply with the utmost letter of the section must be made to comply and an army of inspectors has been appointed to forestall out all the smallest infractions of the law. Is this, however, the manner to administer any ordinance? Sections were not drafted to discover the greatest number of infractions which could be incurred within their scope. They were drafted to deal with certain definite evils which existed and the administrators or officials should have carried them out in this spirit. Surely it is possible as at home to find an official in whom the Government and the people can trust and being above suspicion who should be able to say in half the cases brought up, "This is not a case for enforcing the section or for making the occupant obtain an exemption. The Ordinance was never intended to apply to such slight infractions and no action need be taken here." A record might be kept of such decisions which would have avoided the vexatious trouble caused by the service of thousands of notices for petty trifling items. It can be understood that were it not laid down that any rate only the word "shall" should be used for the purpose of the Inspector to threaten the person with the service of a notice, but he has a much greater pull than this. The Inspectors were actually allowed to serve informal notices, that is, notices which did not carry any legal weight, but which caused trouble at headquarters and if he could get the work done this way, why, make—the East. If he could not get it done this way, he applied for a proper legal notice. How many of the Chinese, however, understood the difference between a legal and an informal notice? Few, very few. It is simply one of the greatest methods of assisting corruption that ever existed. Sufficient has been said to show the weakness and corruption of the whole system and it is only necessary to make a suggestion for the revision of such a system.

Firstly, separate the purely medical from the work which is partly engineering. The management of the sick and dying, and that of the Port Sanitary Department has nothing to do with street cleansing and scavenging. Next, to do with the work of these points. This department might be under the control of a Council of the Board, but departmentally the one should have nothing to do with the other. The M. O. H. should be under the same Committee of work as the Sanitary Board, and the P. C. M. O. who should be able to call upon his services if necessary; but otherwise he should be a department of its own and the work should be the normal work of a M. O. H., that is to look after the sanitation of the existing houses of the colony, to collect evidence on all cases of plague or any other disease and to arrange for their removal, to inspect and collect samples and arrange for the purity of the water supply, to confer with the Engineer in charge on all arrangements of culverts, which should be left entirely in his hands. (It might be said here in passing that the section on culverts as to which the Ordinance has been simplified by stating that each culvert should have a minimum of cubic space, of floor area, of direct communication, of air and of light to the exterior air. The drainage of the culverts of existing houses should be mainly in his hands, although all approvals for these items should be kept by the engineer in charge as in other towns.)

The other work of the department, with the exception of purely veterinary work, which should be a thing apart, should be in the hands of an engineer who should also be a capable business man used to dealing with such matters. A separate secretary is not required. The engineering office would be obliged to have a large clerical staff and it would needlessly involve adding to the already too large staff of the P. C. M. O. This might be increased, if necessary, and the M. O. H. might need perhaps a Chinese clerk or so, but the clerical work of such a department is bound to be done by the department itself under a technical chief. Yours, etc.,

SIMPLEX.

THE OFFICIAL DEFENCE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—A REJOINDER.

(To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.)

Sir—Your issue of March 18th, containing a criticism of my Booklet, has just reached me. When my esteemed acquaintance, a student of Christian Science in Hongkong, told me that he had forwarded my lectures to Boston, I paid little attention beyond being glad that even a smattering of unsophisticated New Testament Christianity would find an entrance into the headquarters of Eddyism. That my lectures would be seriously studied was of course beyond reasonable expectation, and the event proves it; but they have evidently been glanced at for controversial purposes. The great accruing advantages are a head-quarters defence of Christian Science and a re-affirmation of Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health" in its various positions. Though your space has been very liberally allowed to me, may I be permitted a little more for a brief rejoinder?

This official defence commences with the usual trumpet-blowing concerning the benefits of Christian Science. As usual, there is no proof given and there never has been adequately dignified proofs concerning the crucial instances affirmed. As to the benefit of C. S. to Biblical interpretation, your readers can easily judge for themselves by a perusal of the lectures in "Science and Health" or the specimens quoted therein in my lectures. With regard to "the ancient vapour" concerning the relations of Mrs. Eddy and Dr. Quimby, I would refer your readers to the clear statement of the case in the May number of *The Woman at Home*. If after that any

reader still holds that C. S. was a "revelation" to Mrs. Eddy, my testimony or argument would be thrown away. The remainder of Mr. Farlow's letter is occupied with what superficially appears to be a correction of my metaphysics. My position, however, is squarely faced and every approach to argument has been already anticipated and met in my booklet. I do not perceive the need of making any addition or alteration whatever. As to "mortal mind," Mr. Farlow implies that Mrs. Eddy's meaning is practically identical with Paul's use of "carnal mind" and "fleshy mind." I fully expected to find this "switch" used; but it will not throw the careful reader off the right line. Let any reader take Mrs. Eddy's definitions of "mortal mind" and put these in place of "carnal mind" and "fleshy mind" wherever these occur in Paul's writings. If the process yields intelligible results, to my student, then I have no word further to say on the point.

The main portion of my critic's production is vitiated by the self-complacent assumption that if anyone dares to differ from C. S. teaching, it is and must be because he has not fully studied it; does not understand it, or is insecure. This is too transparent to need reply.

Mr. Farlow gratuitously assumes that I have not personally investigated any cases of supposed cures of congenital diseases and that I have no experience as to demonstrations of C. S. He also assumes that I have never been instructed in "healing the sick" as well as in "preaching the gospel." How can I—not being a practitioner of C. S.? Whoever heard of healing apart from the demonstrations of C. S.?

For want of a better term (as I remarked) I named as "Personal Magnetism" that indefinable disquietude, for lack of which some candidates for training in C. S. are rejected. Your readers, and Mr. Farlow himself, quite well understood what I meant. His quoted strictures of Mrs. Eddy on Magnetism in the ordinary sense will not mislead any, will not blind them to the fact that no real reply is given by Mr. Farlow to my affirmation.

It never occurred to my wildest imagination that my humble Booklet, instead of being dealt with locally in Hongkong, would evoke a criticism from C. S. Headquarters. But here it is: I ought to feel flattered, I suppose. The net result is an official up-to-date defence of the main C. S. positions. I am more than content that your readers should compare the arguments thus variously stated. Nay, I am delighted that Hongkong readers should thus have a direct opportunity of seeing for themselves the utmost that can be said for this eclectic system by a high official exponent. In the interests of the truth I am quite satisfied to have the positions compared as they now are.

Thinking you in anticipation for your kind insertion,

CHARLES H. HICKLING.
LONDON, April 28.

SPORTING.

Rifle Shooting.

A very interesting Rifle Match was decided on Sunday afternoon last between the Hongkong Volunteer Troop and the Reserve Association "A" team at the King's Park Range. The light was at times puzzling at the longer ranges while the strong easterly wind gave some trouble to the less practised shots, as much as 6 to 8 degrees being set on the wind gauges at 600 yards. The following are the scores:

VOLUNTEER TROOP.

Tpr.	R. G. Munn...	20	30	22	75
Lieut.	C. H. Ross...	20	27	22	75
Corpl.	G. H. Bruton...	25	27	21	73
Tpr.	M. Slade...	24	28	20	72
Tpr.	C. D. Malborne...	23	29	18	71
Tpr.	C. H. Blason...	22	20	23	65
Total					
149 182 127 458					

COUNTED OUT.

Tpr.	A. J. Williams...	24	22	17	63
Tpr.	F. C. Hall...	19	14	21	54
Total					
43 36 38 117					

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION "A" TEAM.

W. G. Stackwood...	25	30	29	83
E. S. Carruthers...	27	27	28	82
P. P. J. Woodhouse...	31	27	23	81
J. Parkes...	29	22	27	80
R. Baker...	29	22	25	76
A. W. J. Watt...	25	25	25	75
Total				
160 180 167 477				

COUNTED OUT.

L. G. Bird...	20	29	20	75
C. Glover...	17	16	17	50
Total				
37 45 37 119				

A match has been arranged between the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and the Volunteer Reserves to be held at King's Park Range on the afternoon of Sunday the 26th June. As both teams will have had good practice by the date fixed the result will be interesting in view of the Annual Inter-Team Match.

Miss Knox: "Yes, he actually said your cheeks were like roses."

Miss Knox: "Yes, he remarked about that, too."

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RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Close of the English Season.

Selection of International Teams.

(SPECIALIST WRITER FOR THE CHINA MAIL BY E. H. D. SEWELL.)

HENDLEY, April 20.

The season is ended and in a most unexpected manner. For the first time in history, the County Championship competition remains undecided. After two drawn games, Devon and Durham decided to share the honour.

At West Hartlepool on April 13, Durham should have won, their single try being the only score until the last minute of the game, when, in an intensely dramatic finish, S. P. Start scored for Devon.

The re-play was at Exeter on April 20, and no score was the result. Whereupon the stale and tired of football warriors cried "Enough!" so the two counties will for ever remain bracketed as "some what unsatisfactory ending, and one which is entirely due to the idiotic way in which the competition is allowed to drag its weary course on into the last hours of the season. The Champion County ought to be known before the first of March every year—but nobody in official circles thinks, and so the Rugby game goes on in England.

The whole season I have been humming away at the fact that all the best players in England are not only in the South. My journeys North for the South African matches showed me as plainly as possible—even at that early stage in the season—that there are some good players in the Northern Division of the County Championship. At the same time, the wrong men having been chosen to represent the North, South at Blackheath, and having as a result got a tremendous whacking, chiefly because of the presence of one man, F. G. Brooks, in the South XV, who, I am sure, a lot of so-called critics not one of whom had been North for the South African matches incessantly harped on the fact, as they made it out, that there are no players in the North, and that the English XV should be selected practically only from the South this season.

What the advisers of the Rugby Union in the North were doing goodness only knows. The only Northerners selected, bar L. A. N. Slocock (of Lancashire), who never appeared in the English XV until after I had seen him play against the South Africans and commented on his form, were the worst players of all, viz. Green of Yorkshire, who was, when appointed captain of England over four or five Devon and Cornwall men, twice spoken for by the referees in the Irish match for foul play; A. E. Pickering, a centre, whose quarter who is not really close enough for the second fifteen of more than one school I could name; and H. Innis, a Durham wing, who can run like several others in an open field, but who, like Pickering, has no sort of defence. These men were "capped" from the North, and their successive failures written down by the said critics as proofs of their contentions.

So when it came to the Final for the County Championship, Devon would, of course, pulverise Durham. I must say I felt very certain Devon would win, but I did not like the facts that they had finished serious football fully three weeks before the second fifteen of more than one school I could name; and H. Innis, a Durham wing, who can run like several others in an open field, but who, like Pickering, has no sort of defence. These men were "capped" from the North, and their successive failures written down by the said critics as proofs of their contentions.

And these facts—a tremendous handicap to Devon in addition to their having to travel to West Hartlepool—were chiefly responsible for the result I am sure. For Devon were very lucky to draw at West Hartlepool, and both sides had great chances of winning at Exeter, but statistics and annual told the inevitable tale.

After the first match, the Durham Captain, J. T. Taylor, on whom I have already written, came in for a lot of adverse criticism from many of these selfsame critics—who had not seen him or his team play for fully twelve months, if even then—on account of his tactics. It is really wonderful, almost admirable, the audacity of some of the critics. It is certainly amusing to those who know anything about the game—how it must make this subject of the criticism laugh.

As to the future, there are all sorts of suggestions from different parts of the country to be brought up for consideration at the meeting of the Rugby Union at the end of the month. Among them, the East Midlands propose a resolution that no County XV shall contain a player who has not played for fully twelve months, if even then—on account of his tactics. It is really wonderful, almost admirable, the audacity of some of the critics. It is certainly amusing to those who know anything about the game—how it must make this subject of the criticism laugh.

This is a very clumsy way of putting the grievance, or rather of trying to stop the grievance, of the international cricketing fixture which is eligible for an English player. The better mode would have been to propose that every player before taking part in a County Championship match must sign a declaration that he is eligible and will play only for England. As it is, the East Midlands' resolution may or may not be carried, but it carried it does not remove our County competition as a training ground for the Unions of Scotland, Wales or Ireland. It will tend in that direction, but I very much doubt whether Devon's regulations on the subject will be carried.

That England has not put her best fifteen in the field for a long time past is patent to all but the Selection Committee. I cannot and do not blame them.

They pick what they consider to be the best team, and it is not their fault if their selections repeatedly prove them wrong. That they work on wrong lines, I, personally, am assured. I have heard selectors say they won't have so-and-so in the team at any price. Now this is both ridiculous and unkind. Mr. Stoddart may improve in a month out of all knowledge. Again, too much stress is laid upon one bad or weak performance.

I know that the game played by H. Maupreux upon one occasion this year, about three weeks or more before the Scottish match at Blackheath, had very much to do with his being kept out of the English team at that occasion—and, probably, lost England at the match. He was supposed to have shown weakness in attack in a game in which Blackheath were swamped 12-0. Lambert of the Hibernians, the fastest wing in the United Kingdom, will, it is said, never be chosen, in spite of his fifty tries or so this season, mainly in partnership with J. G. G. Birkett, whom they chose whether he was fit and well or not, and A. D. Stoop whom they chose and never gave a partner, with whom he had over shown any likelihood of setting on.

For example, England beat Scotland

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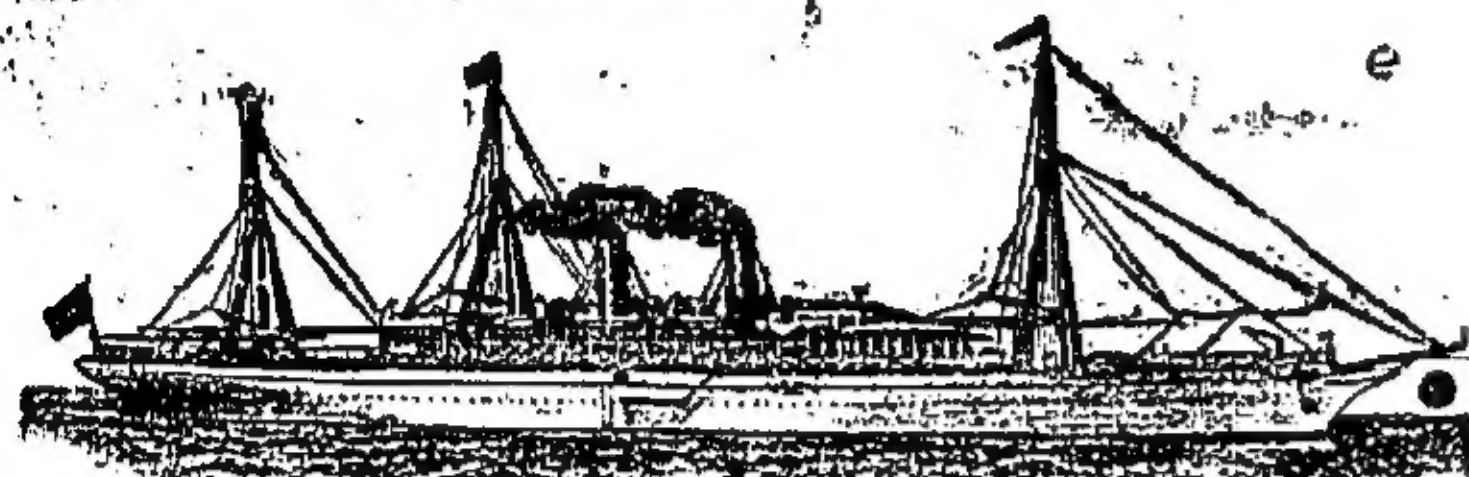
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NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	YAWATA MARU, Tons 3817 Capt. T. Harrison.	FRIDAY, 19th June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	WAKASA MARU, Tons 6285 Capt. A. Christiansen.	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
	HIROSHIMA MARU, Tons 5283 Capt. S. Muramatsu.	TUESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU, Tons 3817 Capt. T. Harrison.	WEDNESDAY, 12th June, at Noon.
	CEYLON MARU, Tons 5068 Capt. F. Pyne.	MONDAY, 10th June, at Noon.

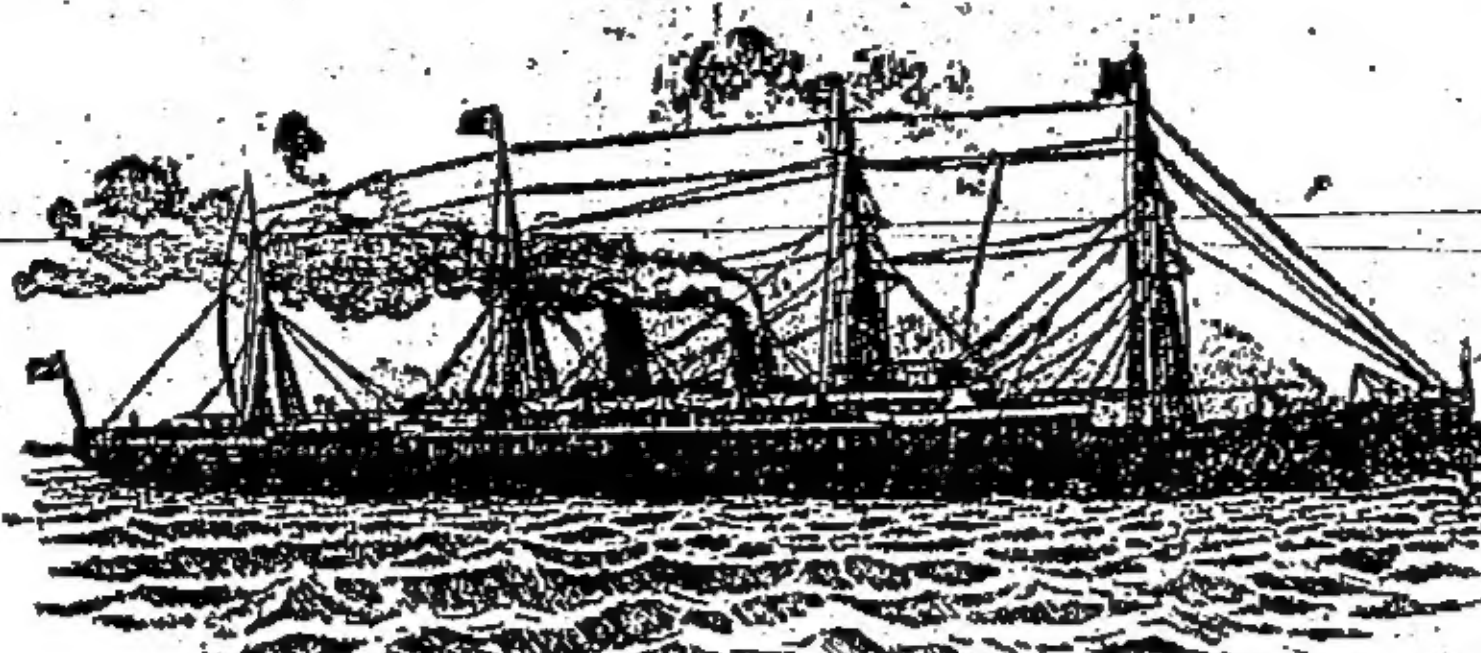
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Only line taking the warm HOUTEN ROUTE across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1907.
* KOREA..... 18,000 Gross Tons	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Daylight.
* AMERICA MARU..... 11,000	TUESDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
* SIBERIA..... 11,000	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
* CHINA..... 10,200	TUESDAY, 25th June, at Noon.
* MONGOLIA..... 11,000	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
* NIPPON MARU..... 11,000	TUESDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
* DORIO..... 9,000	SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
* COPTIC..... 9,000	SATURDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
* HONGKONG MARU..... 11,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

RECORD FAST TRIPS.
Yokohama to San Francisco, &c., KOREA, 18,000 tons, September 16-27th 1906; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.
San Francisco to Honolulu, &c., SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, August 18th-20th, 1905; 4 days, 19 hours.
San Francisco to Yokohama, &c., SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en route, August 18th-31st, 1906, 13 days, 13 hours.
Yokohama to San Francisco, &c., SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 15th to 23rd, 1905 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

THE P. M. Steamship KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1907, at Daylight, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamships.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, PORTLAND, OREGON, via MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA; FOR OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	TO SAIL ON.
ALBESIA..... Wednesday, June 12.
NICOMEDIA.....	4370	G. MESTER.	Saturday, June 22.
ARAGONIA.....	6198	FELDMANN.	Monday, July 16.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Ocean's and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	SINGAPORE	May 29, Daylight.
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	June 1, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	SHAOHONG	June 3, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHANGCHOW	June 3, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMIS	June 4, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YOHOW	June 6, at 4 p.m.
CHERPOO AND NEWCHOWANG	KWEIYANG	June 6, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, DARWEN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	TANAY	June 7, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUMCHOW	June 12, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, Single and Return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships, Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardsess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captains.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	Saturday, June 1 at Noon.
ZAFIR	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	Saturday, June 8 at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS ANY, SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

TO SAIL

For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Agents.

Shipping.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN, via SWATOW AND CHEFOO	CHIPSHING	WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, May 31, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 31, at 4 p.m.

These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, and Yangtze Ports.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uluatan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND BREMEN.	GNEISENAU, Capt. G. Boite.	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	ROON, Capt. R. Meiner.	About WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. Lenz.	THURSDAY, 20th June, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. Lenz.	About FRIDAY, 31st May.
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN	BORNEO, Capt. F. Sembill.	SATURDAY, 1st June, at 9 a.m.

For further Particulars, apply to
Norddeutscher Lloyd, MELOHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, April 26, 1907.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE.

FOR DURBAN.

THE Steamship HELIOPOLIS, Captain J. G. OLDFIELD, will be despatched on above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, at 5 p.m.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, May 25, 1907.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship JAPAN, Captain J. G. OLDFIELD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, May 25, 1907.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at TONGA, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Taranaki, &c.)

THE Steamship EASTERN, Captain McARTHUR, will be despatched on above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, May 6, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

Via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MALABAR COAST. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL, 1907.
SHIMOSA..... 4000	Middle of July.
BRAEMA..... 4000	6th June.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (Kobe, Yokohama).

With Option to Call at Mexico and other Coast Ports.

Agents.		WITH OPTION TO CALL AT MEXICO AND OTHER COAST PORTS.	
Hongkong, May 11, 1907.	847	Steamers	To Sail
THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL.			

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with steamers of the Pacific S.N. Co.
The above steamers have splendid accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried on each boat.
K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, April 15, 1907.

757

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Attendants, Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required). Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor. Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'VICTORIA', Hongkong. For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

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THE BEST BILLIARD TABLES IN THE COLONY ARE AT THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'CHER KOWLOON'.

A High-class Tourist's Hotel under American Management. First-class Cuisine. Beautiful Garden. MONTAGUE CHURCH. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

135

VICTORIA HOTEL.

TELEGRAMS, VICTORIA, SHAMEN. SHAMEN, CANTON. On the British Consulate. F. E. DE BEAUREPAIRE, Manager.

MACAO HOTEL.

TELEGRAMS, FARMER, MACAO. MACAO, OHINA. In the Centre of Praya Grand.

BOTH Hotels Electrically Lighted and under Experienced European Management. Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists. Wm. FARMER, Proprietor. Capt. T. AUSTIN, Manager.

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Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN, THE Latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 83, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

1388

DR. HARRY FONG.

AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST. ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved Appliances. 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1379

S. I. EN TING, Surgeon Dentist.

No. 11, D'ARQUILL STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free.

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THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE.

With Special Reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION, BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Reprinted from the China Mail. For Sale at the China Mail Office, at 8, Queen's Road Central.

Price 50 Cents.

EAST PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT AND THE MARINE LOT-HOLDERS BY SIR PAUL CHATER.

The Full Details Printed in Pamphlet Form. Copies may be had at 'China Mail' Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

Price 50 Cents each.

Bangkok Times.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN SIAM

And widely circulated in Malaya, Coochin, China, the Straits Settlements, and Burma.

DAILY NEWSPAPER, with a weekly Mail Edition (30 pp.). Subscription, DAILY (postage extra), 10 Cents a year. WEEKLY, including postage, 25 p.c. Advertising Rates: For inch (8 lines), 10 Cents; one insertion: 10 Cents; 4 insertions: 10 Cents; 6 insertions: 10 Cents; 10 insertions: 10 Cents; 14 insertions: 10 Cents; 20 insertions: 10 Cents; 24 insertions: 10 Cents; 28 insertions: 10 Cents; 32 insertions: 10 Cents; 36 insertions: 10 Cents; 40 insertions: 10 Cents; 44 insertions: 10 Cents; 48 insertions: 10 Cents; 52 insertions: 10 Cents.

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Orders booked by MANAGERS, China Mail.

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Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	Hongkong	from Colombo to	Marseilles (Brindisi)	Paris (London)
Colonbo		Marseilles & London	(days earlier)	(1 day later)
OOEANA	June 1	MONGOLIA	June 29	July 6
DEVANHA	June 15	BRITANNIA	July 13	July 20
CHINA	July 13	MONGOLIA	Aug. 10	Aug. 17
DELTA	July 27	MACDONALD	Aug. 24	Sept. 1
DELTA	Aug. 10	BRITANNIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
ARCADIA	Aug. 24	MONGOLIA	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
MARMORA	Sept. 7	BRITANNIA	Oct. 5	Oct. 12
MALTA	Sept. 21	MONGOLIA	Oct. 19	Oct. 26
DELTA	Oct. 5	VICTORIA	Nov. 2	Nov. 9

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.
Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.
In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRADING) STEAMERS

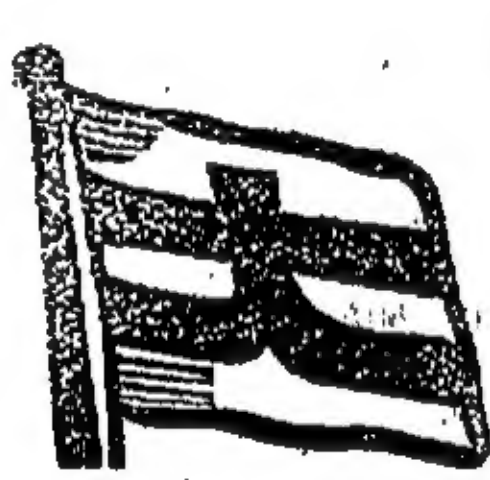
WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMSHIP	Leave	Due at
to	Hongkong	London
NOBE	June 5	July 22
NUBIA	June 19	Aug. 5
SYBIA	July 3	Aug. 19
NYANZA	July 17	Sept. 2
SILHA	July 31	Sept. 16
SUDIA	Aug. 14	Sept. 29
MANILA	Aug. 28	Oct. 12
NAMUR	Sept. 11	Oct. 25
BOBENO	Sept. 25	Nov. 8

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.
Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. Carries only First Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSAPROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMSHIP	Leave	Leave
to	Hongkong	Swatow
FUKUSHU MARU	June 1	Wednesday, 29th
YOSHU MARU	June 15	Wednesday, 29th
JOSHIN MARU	June 29	Sunday, 2nd

* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Amidships, Unobstructed Table.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.
* For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

HOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Ship	Tonnage	Agent	To Sail
TREMONT	9608	T. W. Garlick	June 8

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

* The Tremont s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels
enables them to sail. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam bath
etc. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information, apply to—

Dodwell & Co. Limited,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Notices to Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP BRAHMA.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL

AND PENANG.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns of

the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND

GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence

and/or from the Wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 31st inst.

will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before

the 20th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 25, 1907. 921

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan having

arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods will be delivered from along-

side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be

landed at once at Consignees' risk and

expense. Cargo remaining on board after

4 p.m. of the 27th May, will be landed at

Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from Singapore and

Penang are requested to be so near the

delivery of their Goods from along-

side; such Cargo impeding the discharge of

the vessel will be landed and stored at

Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the undersigned.

The Steamer is working on Sunday, 26th.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 25, 1907. 923

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

ECHARNHORST

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods with the

exception of Opium, Treasure and Val-

ables, are being landed and stored at their

risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazar-

dous Godowns of the HONGKONG AND

KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,

LIMITED, Kowloon, whence delivery may

be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary is given before

Wednesday, the 27th of May, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 29th of

May, will be subject to rent.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined on the 29th of May, at

9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd

of June, 1907, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELBORNE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1907. 905

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S

STEAMER SOCOTRA.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

(CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-

named Vessel are hereby informed

WARSHIPS AT AUCTION.

Vessels to be "Scrapped."

There was for a time a busy, animated

scene in the temporary auction room at

Chatham Dockyard on April 9, when

Messrs Fuller, Horsey, Sons, and Cassell

submitted a number of obsolete warships

and other vessels to public auction, by

order of the Admiralty. There was a large

attendance, which included a sprinkling

of foreigners. The first-class twin-screw

battleship "Sams Pareil" first, came under

the hammer, and produced some spirited

bidding. The auctioneers drew special

attention to the conditions imposed

by the Admiralty. One ship, which

is lying on the west coast of Scotland,

must not be removed out of the United

Kingdom, and must be broken up at some

place in the Kingdom within two years of

the delivery to the purchaser. Other

stipulations required that the guns and

gun mountings, and the fourteen inch

torpedo tube should be broken up prior to

the ship leaving her moorings. The

bidding started at £10,000 and advanced

to £25,000. Then there was a pause. "The

third and last time, £25,000," said the

auctioneer. A bidder remarked that he

was willing to give £25,000 if he could

take the ship where he liked. "And

I will give you £25,000 if I may

take the "Sams Pareil" abroad," chimed

in another. But the auctioneer declared

that the Admiralty's conditions were

unalterable, and knocked the vessel down

for £25,000 to Mr. T. W. Ward, of Sheffield.

The "Sams Pareil" was built in 1883 by the

Thames Iron Works (Limited), and cost

about £750,000. She was a sister ship to

Sir George Tryon's ill-fated flagship

"Victoria," and has practically seen no

foreign service. In maneuvers, however,

she acquitted herself with credit, and proved

a speedy vessel.

The third-class, twin-screw, armoured

battleship "Conqueror," built at Chatham in

1897, at a cost of nearly £500,000, was

purchased by the Castle Shipbuilding

Company (Limited), of London, for £150,000.

The twin-screw, first-class, armoured cruiser

"Undaunted," built by the Palmer Ship-

building Company in 1888, at a cost of

about £230,000, was bought by Messrs.

Harris Brothers, of Falmouth, for

£14,400. Both the "Conqueror" and

"Undaunted" are lying at Holy Loch,

near Greenock, and were sold subject to

similar conditions as to breaking up.

The torpedo gunboat "Albatross" was sold

to the Shipbreaking Company (Limited), of

London, for £3,450. The purchaser must

break the ship up within a year. The

steam yacht "Wave" was bought by Messrs.

Thomas and Son, of Anglesey, for £205,

and the torpedo-boat destroyer "Kate"

was purchased by Messrs. Cox and Co., of

Falmouth, for £305. The total realized

by the sale was £203,680.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA,

KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Company's Steamship *Aratama*

having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby in-

formed that their goods will be delivered

from along-

side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be

landed at Consignees' risk and expense

into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOW-

LOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,

LIMITED, Kowloon, whence delivery may

be obtained.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the undersigned.

D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1907. 930

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP TREMONT.

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI

AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested

to send in their Bills of Lading for

"counter-signature" and to take delivery of

their Goods from along-

side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Vessel will be landed and stored at

Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us

to any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1907. 937

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER

PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE

VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$6 per Annum delivered in Hongkong

\$12.50 to all other ports.

5 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

Orders booked by Managers, CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, May 23rd, 1907.
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mol Long Pa ...	lb 24
.. Corned—Ham Ngau Yek ...	20
.. Roast—Shiu ...	20
.. Breast—Naga Lam ...	15
.. Soup—Tong Yuk ...	15
.. Steak—Ngau Yek Pa ...	20</

